

WOULD GUARANTEE SEAPORT TO POLAND

Senator Lodge Introduces a Resolution to Defeat German Propaganda.

DANTZIG IS DEMANDED

President Wilson's Peace Terms Quoted in Action to Help Republic.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—To insure for the newly created Polish nation an open fronting seaport in the German city of Danzig a resolution was introduced today by Senator Lodge (Massachusetts) the text of which is: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the Senate, an independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited indisputably by Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international agreement."

The reasons which impelled Senator Lodge to introduce the resolution and give consideration to the subject of the gathering of the peace council at Versailles are that recently, he says, there has come to his knowledge convincing evidence of a widespread effort by German propagandists, as extensive in the United States as it is abroad, to save Danzig to the German nation and thereby hinder the growth of Poland into a first class Power through laying on her commerce the obligation to clear through a German controlled port.

Uses President's Language.

"The words of the resolution are identical with the words of Point 13 used by the President in his fourteen points," said Senator Lodge. "That statement is very brief and very explicit. I think it will be very well at this time for the Senate to join itself with the President in that statement with regard to Poland."

"The reason why I say that is this: You will observe that the President speaks of access to the sea. That access can be only at Danzig. At the mouth of the Vistula, which is inhabited entirely along both banks by Poles, Danzig is a German city and I have already seen attempts to save it as a German city."

"Germany, it is asserted, must continue to hold it and give certain rights to the Poles. The access to the sea that the Poles will have will be a right, not a worth having. Guarantees can be given to the people of Danzig. I think nothing is more important than the President's proposition about access to the sea."

"My other reason for offering it is I have information I think good that there is a movement on foot, a strong movement, though it is being kept secret, abroad, to prevent the establishment of a strong independent Poland. They want to break it up for some reason and have a small State."

Inferior State Suggested.

"Germany proposed a Danzig, Prince and now probably it will be small republic in form but tending toward inferiority. I thought at this moment it would be well to show that the Senate will not be misled by the German propaganda with regard to what should be done for Poland, which was absolutely explicit."

Senator Hitchcock asked that the resolution be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Lodge said he thought in view of the fact that the language was exactly that of the President such a reference was unnecessary, but he raised no objection.

"Speaking as a member of the committee," interrupted Senator Thomas (Cal.), "I wish to say I am willing to meet tomorrow morning for consideration of the resolution and am willing to stand by the President not only with regard to Poland, but with regard to the entire fourteen points which he has made. I am personally willing to discuss the fourteen points now or at any time," retorted Senator Lodge.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has sent the following letter to the Polish National Committee:

"At this moment when the armistice has set the seal on the united efforts of the Allies in the cause of freedom his Majesty's Government is more than ever conscious of the loyal cooperation which has been received from the Polish people during the course of this war. It is a great pleasure for me to beg you, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, to convey to the Polish people a message of our sincere congratulations."

BULGAR REPUBLIC DOUBTED.

Called Trick to Escape Responsibilities of Peace.

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—Reports of a change of the regime in Bulgaria and of the proclamation of a republic there have been received here, but official confirmation is lacking. The general opinion is that the reported founding of a republic in Bulgaria is a new move on the part of Bulgaria to escape certain responsibilities in connection with the coming of peace.

Copenhagen advices on November 2 reported that King Alexander had abdicated on October 2, had abdicated and that M. Stambulsky, the Bulgarian peasant leader, had established a peasant Government. A Zurich despatch on the same date said that Stambulsky commanded a republican army of 40,000 men.

There never has been official confirmation of these reports and since November 2 news of events in Bulgaria has given little information of the reported change in Government there.

ALLIED WAR CRAFT WILL MEET ENEMY

Continued from First Page.

24,000 tons and carried ten 11-inch guns. Her speed is twenty-nine knots and she was completed in 1913.

The battle cruiser Moltke, a sister ship of the Dronau, was completed in 1915, and soon afterward visited this country as the flagship of a fleet which President Taft reviewed at Hampton Roads. She was then regarded as one of the finest battle cruisers afloat, being 26,000 tons, 25,000 tons displacement and 25.5 knots speed. She had ten 11-inch guns in her main battery.

The Von der Tann was built in 1910 and has a displacement of 18,500 tons. Her speed is 27.6 knots an hour and her armament consists of eight eleven inch guns, ten 5.9 rifles and many smaller guns.

"ROUGH DEAL" FOR SOLDIERS CHARGED

Steenson Demands Inquiry Into Railroad Allowance.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Soldiers discharged from the army in the process of demobilization are getting "a rough deal" from the Government, Representative Steenson (Mich.) informed the House today and demanded that the War Department furnish Congress with information whether discharged soldiers are being furnished with an adequate allowance to pay their railroad fare and to take sleeping car accommodations and meals on their journey home.

Mr. Steenson said that recently discharged soldiers had told him they receive a flat provision of 3½ cents a mile for their railroad fare, the Pullman extra charge on their trips home. Sometimes this trip takes several days. Mr. Steenson pointed out, and the allowance is not sufficient to cover the bell-ringing cost of their trips.

Before the House adjourned Representative Scott (Mich.) introduced a resolution requiring the Government to control railroads to grant free transportation to soldiers and sailors traveling on furlough or leaves of absence or to their homes when honorably discharged from the army or navy. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

VIENNA IS NORMAL BUT PRICES ARE HIGH

People Appear Sufficiently Clad After Four Years of Privation.

By J. M. JEFFRIES.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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VIENNA, Nov. 18.—After making a detour to avoid the returning stream of soldiers' trudging doggedly north, reached Vienna via Innsbruck, the train took to the capital taking twenty-four hours.

Several officers, my companions in the train, were jocular and excited. Two of them were Czechs, but the Hungarian, German and Austrian officers seemed to be in a bad mood. The words "Prague" and "Long Live Masaryk" were heard in the train.

The republic of German Austria was proclaimed on the 12th of November. As the train advanced the soldiers on the roofs of the cars began to sing and play rough musical instruments of the most primitive type. We passed a number of German soldiers in the train, some in red and white streamers. Chalked on them in tall letters, sometimes in German, sometimes in their own language, were the words "Long Live Masaryk" and "Long Live Wilson."

A general strike was proclaimed, but it was only a few hours. All the shops in Vienna into a nervous condition. People hurried about rather than avoided the main streets. Traffic ceased.

A big hotel in splendid condition, at 1,000 crested, but with hot waters on Saturdays only, and then only for four hours. Requisitions and other exactions had fallen on the humbler classes of dwelling.

Not morning was sunny and bright. If there has been a revolution here it is not a very red one. Shops are all open again full of brilliancy. Only three or four in the main streets have been boarded ready to protect their windows.

A good number of decently clad, even well dressed, people were about. There was little color except in the officers. Nearly everybody was in black. There was a large sprinkling of well dressed women in furs.

People clearly of the middle and working classes seemed sufficiently shod. How this can be so is a mystery. For boots and clothes cost fabulous prices. I saw in an outfitter's window a ready made suit of miserable green material, with a collar of black velvet, for 1,200. The crown abroad has dwindled almost to nothing in value, but in Austria it may be presumed to represent 20 cents.

Derby hats at \$2.50, a woolen scarf at \$70. How in these circumstances people continue to be respectably clothed passes comprehension. The only sort of explanation I got was that the trade unions manage to buy boots and clothes at high prices and distribute them to their members on the deferred payment system.

Some Live on Chestnuts.

For the poor a more terrible question is food. An Englishman who knows Vienna well told me many shopkeepers and other employees must live on chestnuts. The city of Vienna suffered less than the people. The change of regime brought no damage to buildings or structures.

In places of public assembly life goes on as usual. The churches are full of people praying devoutly. The cafes are full of groups smoking and paper reading. Though there is no coffee—only a mixture tasting like meat extract, a liquorice. In the main street no more shops are given up to business, but the dirty windows of the offices on the upper floors speak of the abandonment of an enormous amount of wholesale business.

There seems to have been little disposition to remove French, British or American signs and advertisements. Austrians take much notice to them, select upon their generally good conduct toward British subjects and French and American citizens. The Austrian business men are all eager to know how soon they can send letters to England. Every barber and waiter thinks his passage to Dover is secured by the fourteen points of President Wilson.

SELF PROPOSES FLEBISCITE.

Vote to Decide Whether Schleswig-Holstein Joins Denmark.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Announcement was made in Copenhagen Sunday that Dr. Self, the German Foreign Secretary, had declared he was proposing to Denmark that a plebiscite be held in Schleswig-Holstein to decide whether that territory should remain German or join Denmark.

This news was sent in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from the Danish capital.

Davis Nominated Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—John W. Davis was formally nominated today by President Wilson to be American Ambassador to Great Britain and Alexander C. King of Atlanta, Ga., was nominated to succeed Mr. Davis as Solicitor-General.

INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICE.

Private MacDonald Photographed at Camp.

676 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

ABDICATION FALSE, SAYS BERLIN PAPER

Hohenzollern Only Fled From Country, Explains the "Tageblatt."

HE INTENDS TO RETURN

"Lokal Anzeiger" Asserts He Probably Will Be Permitted to Go Back.

By United Press.
PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* declares that Wilhelm has not abdicated, explaining that he only fled from the country. The newspaper points out that the act of abdication was not published.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Potsdam Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee learns that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Associated Press. The *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin says he probably will be permitted to return.

Prince Eitel-Friedrich, son of the former Emperor, has appealed to his comrades of the Potsdam garrison to take themselves at the disposal of the new Government in Germany.

The former German Emperor has arrived in Holland, making the trip by airplane, according to the Zevenaar correspondent of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*.

MAARN, Holland, Nov. 18.—Count Charles von Bentinck, son of Count Godard, in an interview today declared that his father, the Emperor, intended coming of the former Emperor until last Sunday, when the Dutch government telephoned asking him if he would accept the offer.

Count accepted as a duty to the Dutch Government.

The former Emperor's host seemed somewhat embarrassed over the delicate question given him, as his family has considerable English connections. Count Charles said that he asked the former Emperor.

"Well, how long will you remain?"

"That depends upon the Dutch Government," was the reply.

There are no indications that the former Crown Prince intends to join his father.

GERMANY'S PUBLIC DEBT IS 35 BILLIONS

Officials Expect She Will Not Repudiate It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by Government agencies here with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay big sums as reparations for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, reported mainly by war bonds held within the empire, is now almost \$35,000,000,000, or almost two-fifths of the estimated national wealth of \$50,000,000,000.

Although there has been no official announcement or intimation of the aggregate amount which the Allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions of dollars, and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to receive foreign exchange, and necessarily to tax this for state purposes.

Financial observers here say some claims for restoration and restitution set forth by the Allies are now being made, and that Germany's ability to pay is being tested.

Germany's ability, even though this is estimated at the highest.

The proposition of the Allies will not concern themselves primarily, it is believed, with Germany's redemption of her own national debt, since this is largely internal. Comparatively small amounts of Germany's war bonds are owned outside Germany, and perhaps the largest sums are held by citizens of the United States, former German subjects.

Officials here who have knowledge of internal conditions in Germany in the past do not believe the Government will repudiate its debt, but they believe that rather than taxes will be made so heavy as to force citizens to turn in their bonds in settlement. In this way the debt would be cancelled without actual repudiation.

There is some discussion in official circles here of the advisability of the Allies requiring payment of the debt in kind, amount for reparations, this sum to be determined in the future by commissions, as the physical reconstruction progresses in Belgium and France and the actual cost of the work becomes more clearly determined than now. It is pointed out that future prices cannot be measured accurately at present.

TROELSTRA MODIFIES HIS IDEA

Dutch Socialist Says He Planned No Forceful Revolution.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch to the Central News from The Hague says Pieter J. Troelstra, the Socialist leader in the Dutch Parliament, has decided not to intend to carry out a coup d'etat or use force to execute his programme.

CANDY RATION NOW OFFICIAL.

Men in France Will Get Half Pound Every Ten Days.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Candy has been officially included in the rations of the American Expeditionary Force, the Stars and Stripes announces.

One-half pound will be allowed to each man every ten days. The ration will include chocolates and hard candy.

Anti Cost Plus Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A bill by Senator Poincaré (Wash.) to prohibit "cost plus" contracts for Government work was reported favorably today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It provides that contracts shall not be made where a fee has been paid or promised to influence action.

SERVICE FOR ALL.

Odd Lots of stock, Liberty Bonds, the Partial Payment Plan—these are our special lines of financial service.

We can serve you, whether you are a new or old, large or small investor.

John Muir & Co.

61 Broadway, N.Y.

MAX TELLS SECRETS OF AUTOCRACY'S FALL

Wants Germans to Summon Assembly.

STANDARD SEA PAY SOUGHT BY HURLEY

Shipping Board's Chairman Hopes to Effect Agreement of Nations.

TO PROPOSE U. S. BASIS

British Seamen's Union Said to Be Prepared to Support Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, who sailed for Europe last Saturday to prepare for the returning of American troops to this country and for moving needed food supplies to the war-farmlands overseas, also plans to seek an international agreement between the governments, shipping interests, and labor organizations of the principal maritime Powers for standardization of seamen's wages and working conditions.

It was said today that Mr. Hurley expects to propose that the American laws and the agreements between the Government and the seamen's unions on these subjects be accepted as the standards, and it is understood that the American Federation of Labor and the British Seamen's Union are prepared to support the proposal.

Such an agreement as that contemplated by Mr. Hurley, it was said, would eliminate the chief difficulty that has confronted American shipping interests in past years in their attempts to operate ships in competition with other nations. The standards for American seamen are said to be the highest in the world, and now that this country is putting a great fleet of ships on the seas officials believe that unless some international agreement is reached a great proportion of trained seamen will be attracted to the American merchant marine.

Some ships requisitioned by the Shipping Board during the war are being turned back to private owners and the board plans to return other vessels as rapidly as possible. In all about 2,500,000 tons of shipping are expected to be turned over to the merchant board, it was said, will not relinquish any of its rights to any vessel.

The Government owns thirty-two flying fields in the United States, all fully equipped. The home aviation schools are now fitted to turn out 2,000 men a month, trained in the military aviation school. There are now in this country more than 12,000 men who either have passed through that school system or are nearing completion of their training.

There are also thousands of airplane mechanics and 5,000 aviators in France. At least one-half are qualified military pilots.

It is thought it will be necessary for the army to follow the navy practice and take over some of the great plants where machines for both the army and the navy are made. The industry has been developed.

TO RELEASE 15,000 CAMP DIX SOLDIERS

Continued from First Page.

Outstanding contracts for military planes of various types are understood to total between 25,000 and 30,000. It is regarded as likely that virtually all of these will be cancelled. Many of the orders have already been slowed down. The Government owns thirty-two flying fields in the United States, all fully equipped. The home aviation schools are now fitted to turn out 2,000 men a month, trained in the military aviation school. There are now in this country more than 12,000 men who either have passed through that school system or are nearing completion of their training.

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WARNING OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA ISSUED

Machinery at Work Again, Say Federal Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Government agents see evidence that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiment of leniency toward Germany in peace terms. "Consequently," Department of Justice officials issued a warning today that the public should remain watchful against resumption of organized propaganda by interested parties actively pro-German and for the peace party.

Concerted movement is apparent, of which say in utterances of many individuals, a few organizations formerly active for German interests and some newspapers. There is no organized leadership, it is believed, but local interests have taken their cue from official pleas from Germany for leniency in armistice and final peace terms.

Official reports about German representatives in various parts of the world still actively engaged in spreading propaganda, create and enhance a feeling of hostility toward the United States and the allied countries.

Reckhardt, the notorious German Ambassador to Mexico City, again is reported to be doing his utmost to make Mexico hostile to the United States and is able to have misleading articles published in the semi-official Mexican press. Recently he had published a pamphlet in which he said that the German army had not been defeated and that the German navy was still fighting the allied navies.

CAMP MILLS MAKES READY.

Troops Returning From France to Be Demobilized at Hempstead.

Camp Mills, at Hempstead, L. I., is being prepared for the part it will play in the demobilization of the American forces now in France. At least three divisions are expected to be returned to Camp Mills to be mustered out, and construction work on barracks and other buildings for their accommodation is being rushed.

The workers were employed yesterday that they prefer the eight hour workday will prevail. Carpenters and other workmen at the camp had worked Sundays in addition to several hours overtime on weekdays. "There has been complete stoppage of building at the aviation fields which adjoin Camp Mills. No more buildings will be put up at Hempstead, Mitchell or Roosevelt Field."

WOMEN DEMAND A PEACE TABLE VOICE

Organizations Meet and Adopt Resolutions Asking President to Act.

TAKE FLING AT LAWYERS.

Dr. Shaw Says They Could Not Frame Constitution People Would Accept.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has passed the last two years in Washington as chairman of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, came to New York to tell heads of women's organizations who gathered at the Hotel McAlpin last night to urge the appointment of women on the delegation to the Peace Conference that unless women take a stand for themselves governments will never take it for them.

"I've come to feel that since I've been in Washington," she said, "the Government means to be just, but it forgets. My secretary writes me today that thousands of young women who reported at the capital in response to the urgent call of the Government for patriotic women to serve as stenographers, clerks, etc., are being discharged, and in some cases they came without enough carfare to return home, and the war ending so quickly they have been unable to save enough to take them home. The Government owes it to those women to send them home just as much as it owes it to the soldiers to send them home."

"It isn't because women know more than we know that we are going to assume to be constitutional lawyers—but," said Dr. Shaw with a twinkle, "certainly we know more about some things, and men know more about some things, but women and men together know all there is to know about anything. Women aren't going to assume to be constitutional lawyers—but,"

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U. S. SUPREME COURT ENDS MOONEY'S HOPE

Condemned Bomber's Appeal Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court refused today to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader, under sentence to die December 13 for murder in connection with a bomb explosion July 22, 1916, at a San Francisco preparedness parade, when ten were killed and forty injured.